

AMERICAN RECORDER.

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VOL. IX.]

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1824.

[NO. 431]

AGRICULTURAL.

(Continued from our last.)

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Agricultural Society.

The following Communications were received, read, and ordered to be published.

OAK LANDS, NOVEMBER 15, 1823.

SIR—Your letter requesting information upon the subject of reclaiming Swamp land has been received.

My information from the short time engaged in reclaiming such land is necessarily very circumscribed, it will give me pleasure to communicate such as I have—

The swamp in which I have commenced clearing a plantation contains about 25,000 acres—The growth a very heavy one, consisting of black gum, laurel, poplar, pine and oak; the under growth, fetter-bush, low-bush-laurel, white and black bay, and gall-berry—The upper and under growth together is so very thick as to be almost impervious to the rays of the sun at meridian—The soil is black, and varies in depth from 4 to 24 inches, the farther in the swamp, the deeper the soil; its general depth, about 18 inches—The sub-stratum, clay.

In such land as is here described, a hand can cut in a ditch 4 feet wide and 3 feet deep, or in any less ditch 400 cubic feet per day. In a ditch 6 feet wide and 3 feet deep, the size of my main drain, a hand can cut 320 feet per day; the trees, stumps &c. in all cases to be taken up, and thrown out of the ditch.

I have cleared, and began to clear this land in various ways—The first plan I pursued, was as follows: The undergrowth was cut down in the Fall, and laid with the tops to the westward, the point whence we generally have the hardest winds in the Spring; in March, availing myself of a fair and hard wind, this under growth was fired, most of it burnt up as it lay, the balance was heaped and burnt; the smallest of the heavy growth was then cut down, heaped and burnt, the trees that were left, say about 20 per acre, were girdled or deaded, and have since at different times been removed, the land grubbed, and put in good order for the plough. In this way, and I think it the worst way in which Swamp can be cleared, it cost me about \$25 per acre, the expence of draining included.

2d place—The under growth cut down and disposed of as by the first place; all or nearly all of the trees were then cut down, the few left were deaded—The whole thus remained for about 12 months, when they were fired. I greatly prefer this to the first plan; the fire here, not only burnt the under growth, but most of the limbs of the trees; the trees in many cases where they crossed each other were burnt in two, the sap was burnt off, of many, and some of them, burnt entirely up—what were left, after the fire had performed its office, were cut up, heaped and burnt—I have not yet cleared this land to the plough, but think I shall be able to do so for about 15 per acre.

3d place—Girdle, or dead the trees—I do not think it important at what season of the year this is done; to produce the desired effect it must be done well—it is done in two ways—cut round the tree about 3 inches deep & take out the chip—2d, cut as deep as the axe can be buried at one stroke all round the tree, leaving no place uncut, and then about 4 inches above or below, cut round the tree in the same way again, and leave the chip. The latter plan I prefer, I find the trees die sooner—This done the land should be left untouched for 3 years, in which time if the work is well executed, nearly all the trees will be dead, many will have fallen down, and the roots rotten—In autumn of the 3d year before the leaves have fallen off the under growth, let it be cut down and disposed of as before mentioned, and in the ensuing Spring let it be fired—This is the plan I have now commenced clearing upon, and I feel convinced, in this way, it will not cost me more than 12 or 15 per acre. The land, I think will produce as well the first year as afterwards, which is not the case when cleared differently—It will probably be more durable in consequence of

the accession of vegetable matter—On such land as is here described, 8 barrels of corn per acre, may safely be calculated on—mine that I have to the plough, has this year averaged 10 bbls. per acre.

In conclusion, let me remark; that every thing may be said to depend on draining effectually in the first instance; I mean before any thing else is done—If this is attended to, 'tis not material how the land is cleared, the expence will be lessened, and the land will produce well: if it is neglected the hopes of the cultivator will always be blasted.

Very respectfully,

WILL. A. BLOUNT.

THOS. H. BLOUNT, Esq.

Sec'y Beauf't Agricul. Society.

SANS SOUCI.

PITT COUNTY, OCT. 4, 1823.

SIR—I will endeavour to answer yours of last month which related to the cultivation of the Scuppernong grape and preparing the Wine.

For propagating the Vine, it is necessary to have roots of bearing vines; cuttings will not answer, in my opinion; and seed are apt to run too much to vines, which, after all the trouble produce nothing; roots are easily obtained by burying the vines in July or August, leaving the end out 8 or 10 inches, the part in the ground will make a root, which in the winter may be separated; the time to plant is from December to February, the distance at least 20 feet, the soil light, the richer the better, good sandy soil answers well,—it should be dry.

The time to gather the grapes is September, when they are full ripe, none green ought to be gathered, they should be spread on a plank floor in the shade one or two days to mellow; then cleansed of every leaf or stick, and trod out by boys in a cyder trough; the next is pressing, which requires more care than cyder, but the same implements will answer; it answers a good purpose to strain the liquor through a common sieve or sifter, such as are used in families; the Wine being pressed, is to be put in good new barrels, or what is preferable, in apple brandy casks just emptied, let it there remain 'till the Vinous fermentation is over, which will be in 3 or 4 days agreeable to the degree of heat in which it is placed; as soon as this is over (which may be known by the pulp &c. settling down) draw off the Wine in new casks or brandy barrels; if in new casks, fumigate them with sulphur, and add 6 galls. of good apple brandy, or 4 galls. of 4th prf. French brandy, let the Wine remain 'till the Spring, say 1st of April, then rack the wine in the same or new barrels, taking care if the old are used, to have them well rinsed and cleaned, first with water, then with some inferior spirits, or Wine, if any require filling up, let it be done with brandy: about May or June you can bottle it. This is the best method I now know, I am however trying this year with some wine another plan, which if it succeeds, I will inform you of.

Respectfully your &c.

HAD VAN NOORDEN.

THOS. H. BLOUNT, Esq.

Sec'y Beauf't Agricul. Society.

(To be continued.)

United States Congress.

SENATE—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

The Senate resumed the unfinished business of Friday last, being the bill reported by the Committee on Naval affairs, "authorizing the building of an addition number of sloop of war, for the naval service of the United States; Mr. Barbour moved to fill the blank for the appropriation, with "250,000 dollars annually, for three succeeding years." This was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

The bill "authorizing the building of an additional number of sloop of war, for the naval service of the United States, was read the third time, and passed.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill "to secure the accountability of public officers and others."

The first section of the bill provides

that no salary, compensation, or emolument, shall be paid to any person who is, or shall be, indebted to the United States, until such person has accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be so indebted.

The second section makes it the duty of every accountable officer who, in making payment to the United States, is, by law, authorized to retain his fees, or salary, out of the money for which he is accountable, and who is indebted to the U. States to pay over, at the time required by law for his payments and accountability, all his fees and emoluments, until he shall have discharged the sums for which he is indebted; and makes it the duty of the Treasury Department, at a certain time in each year, to give notice to such officers, of the sum due from them; and makes it the duty of Collectors, and other officers, to withhold the pay of the persons employed by them, until their debts to the Government are discharged.

The third section provides, that no person shall be appointed to any office, which entitles him, in any way, to receive, and makes it his duty to account for, public monies, who shall, at the time of such appointment, be indebted to the U. States.

The fourth section makes it the duty of the President of the United States to communicate to Congress, in the first week of each session, the names of persons, whose pay is withheld under the provisions of this act, with the amount due, &c. with a proviso, that in all cases where the pay of any person is withheld, it shall be the duty of the Accounting Officers of the Treasury, if demanded by the person, to report, forthwith, to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance; and it shall be the duty of such agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

The bill passed to be engrossed, for a third reading.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

The bill "better to secure the accountability of public officers and others," was read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House.

The bill from the other House, authorizing surveys for roads and canals, was read and passed to a second reading. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

The bill from the other House, "authorizing surveys for roads and canals," was read the second time, and referred to the Select Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, the bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt" was taken up in Committee, of the Whole, Mr. Ruggles in the chair. Mr. Mills submitted his views upon the subject, at length; and some remarks were made by Messrs. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Holmes, of Maine. The further consideration of the subject was, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, postponed till Monday next, and the bill was made the order of that day.

The bill "extending the term of pensions, granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds, or casualties, received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed ships of the U. States, during the late war," on motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. was taken up, in Committee of the Whole. The bill was reported to the Senate, without amendment, & passed to be engrossed and read the third time.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

The bill "extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed vessels of the United States, during the late war," was read the third time and passed.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

A memorial was presented from Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, on the prevention of the small pox; the memorial goes at length

into the subject, and, after mentioning the present alarming prevalence of the disease, and discussing the validity of kine pock, as its preventive, proposes a plan for the dissemination of genuine vaccine matter, by a Central Agent, at Washington, and local Agents in each Congressional District. The memorial was referred to a Select Committee.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of the Whole, on the bill to obtain the necessary plans, estimates, &c. in relation to Roads and Canals.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to destroy the bill; it was finally ordered to a third reading, ayes 115, noes 86.

The House then took up, in Committee of the Whole, the bill for a revision of the tariff. Soon after, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

The engrossed bill to procure the necessary plans, surveys, and estimates, in relation to roads and canals, was read a third time, passed, & sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill from the Senate "to secure the accountability of public officers & others," was twice read and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A bill from the Senate "authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war for the naval service of the United States," was twice read, and committed to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

Mr. Cushman, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a bill "making appropriations for the Public Buildings;" which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill "to authorize the opening and laying out a road from Whiting, in the State of Virginia, to the Seat of Government in Missouri;" which was twice read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole to whom was referred the bill for the continuance of the Cumberland Road.

The House then again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports."

A long and desultory debate arose, till the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill from the Senate, authorizing the building of additional sloops of war, without amendment, and it was ordered to be committed to a Committee of the Whole on the Union.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize a subscription for stock in the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company, which was read a first and second time & committed.

The House then took up, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, the bill for increasing the Tariff on certain articles. After a protracted debate, in which a number of members engaged, the Committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again; and the House Adjourned to Monday.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the sixteenth of the current month,

Books will be opened.

At Plymouth, at Log-House Landing, and at Hyde Court-House under the direction of the Commissioners of the Plymouth Turnpike Company, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for that portion of the Stock of said Company not already taken by the State.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS COX, Sec'y.

Plymouth, 6th Feb. 1824. 4430

Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned against crediting any of the bills belonging to the brig HAL, now lying at this Port, as I am resolved not to pay any debts of their contracting. WM. PATTERSON.

Feb. 13. 3429

PRESIDENTIAL.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 17.
A PARTIAL CAUCUS.

There was indeed a partial caucus on Saturday night. We have always contended that the radicals could not muster more than 70 or 80 in caucus, whilst they have written letters to Virginia, North Carolina, and New York, asserting that the attendance would not be less than 110 members. There are 230 democratic members in both Houses of Congress, and only 66 members attended, one from Pennsylvania, and several others from different states being federalists.

The Treasury papers here tell us that in the caucus of 1816, there were

Whole number of members,	215
In caucus,	119

Not in caucus,	96
Now in 1824, there are	
Whole number of members	261
In caucus,	66

Not in caucus, 195

Be it remembered, that several federalists attended and voted in this caucus for Wm. H. Crawford, notwithstanding none but democrats were invited. Will Mr. Forward call himself a democrat? In his own state, we believe, he is called a federalist. Will Messrs. Foot, Ten Eyck, and Collins, of New York, call themselves democrats? The consciousness of their own weakness seems to have been so strong in the bosoms of the caucusers; and their efforts to swell their numbers were so persevering, that they procured a proxy from Mr. Tainall of Georgia, who has not been here during the session, and is reported to be, at this time, out of the United States. We have also the rumour, that a conspicuous member attended the sick bed of Mr. Bell to procure his proxy for Mr. Crawford. These facts shew the desperate character of the game they have been playing; and of the efforts they have made to secure success.

LIST OF MEMBERS PRESENT.

Maine.—Messrs. Chandler, Holmes.
Connecticut.—Messrs. Lanman, Barber, Stoddard

Rhode-Island.—Mr. Eddy.

N. York.—Hogeborn, Dwinell, Frost, Perkins, Richards, Ten Eyck, Day, Tysoe, Jenkins, Clarke, Foote, Van Buren, Litchfield, Eaton, Cambreling, Collins.

New Jersey.—Mr. Dickerson.

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Forward, Lowry, Markley.

Maryland.—Messrs. Lloyd, Smith, Hayward.

Virginia.—Messrs. J. Barbour, A. Stevenson, Rives, Leftwich, Tucker, Williams, McCoy, Wm. Smith, Archer, Floyd, Arthur Smith, Alex. Smyth, P. P. Barbour, Alexander, B. Basset, Ball, (by proxy of Mr. J. Barbour.)

North Carolina.—Messrs. Spaight, Hall, Williams, Gatlin, Long, Saunders, Burton, Hooks, Edwards.

South Carolina.—Messrs. Gist, Wilson.

Georgia.—Messrs. Forsyth, Elliott, Ware, Cobb, Cary, Abbott, Thompson, Cuthbert, Tainall, (by proxy of Mr. Forsyth.)

Ohio.—Mr. Ruggles.

Indiana.—Mr. Noble.

Illinois.—Mr. Thomas.

THE RESULT.

Whole number	66
For Wm. H. Crawford	62
Proxies	2-64
J. Q. Adams	2
Andrew Jackson	1
N. Macon	1

The caucus then proceeded to ballot for Vice President—the tellers declared the following result:

Albert Gallatin 57; J. Q. Adams 1; Erastus Root 2; J. Tod 1; W. Lowry 1; Samuel Smith 1; Wm. King 1; W. Eustis 1; R. Rush 1.

It will be seen, by the above statement, that instead of 80, (the number which we acceded to the radicals,) only 66 could be mustered; and out of these, four individuals were so perverse as to vote against the radical chief. A few days since, the National Intelligencer and the City Gazette, the radical organs in this city, told us that Mr. Crawford would be nominated by 15 votes more than the number which nominated Mr. Monroe, in 1816.—Where is this boasted majority? Is it come to this, that Mr. Crawford has only sixty-two friends in the House? It may be truly said they have made a noise in what they wanted in numbers. We request our readers to deduct the number of those who misrepresent their states, and then say whether we were mistaken when, at the

commencement of the session, we asserted that the election of the Speaker tested the real strength of Mr. Crawford.

From the National Journal.

TREASURY CAUCUS.

"Tis done.—The long agony is over." The face of the nomination of Mr. Crawford, was this evening enacted, agreeably to previous public advertisement, before a large and highly respectable audience.

Only 66 persons,
OUT OF
261
Attended the Caucus,
AND ONLY
62

Have Recommended

"WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, And 57 Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania," as suitable candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Thus, then, has the whole of Mr. Crawford's strength been arrayed, his whole number of friends in Congress counted and the attempt to enforce his nomination by the Republican members of Congress proved abortive.

This MINORITY CAUCUS, let it be remembered, has been held in opposition to the publicly expressed opinion of a majority of two thirds of the *Republican members of Congress*; it has been held in opposition to the will of the Republican party, as expressed by their Representatives;—it has been held for the sole purpose of nominating persons obnoxious to that party.

Will the Republicans of the United States submit to this dictation? Will they listen to the proclamation to be issued by this faction, which is severed, forever by their opposition, from the Democratic family? They will not: they will take their stand on the old Republican ground, "that the majority shall govern," and they will treat with contempt every effort to foist any man upon them against their will.

The MINORITY have now taken their stand, and will support their candidate; the MAJORITY will also take their stand and support their candidate. It will be a struggle between faction and principle.—The question is, whether Wm. H. CRAWFORD, the candidate of the opposition, shall succeed against JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the candidate of the PEOPLE.—We do not fear the result; the people will be true to themselves; they will promptly put down this puny effort of a few to distract and destroy the harmony, the existence of the Republican party.

From the Washington Republican.

A CAUCUS! A CAUCUS! A CAUCUS!!

The mountain has labor'd the mouse has crept forth, The tedious agony's o'er:

Preclaim to the east, to the west, and the north, That Caucus counts more than threescore.

Firm phalanx of sages, "all dyed in the wool,"

Legitimate democrats too!

And he that won't tread in the steps of this school,

Is denounc'd by the whole sixty-two.

Sixty-two is the number—two more than three score—

Who promise our freedom to guard,

From reports we had heard, we expected some more,

But mustering forces goes hard.

Sixty-two did I say; Oh! their pardon I crave,

Who sent in their votes by a friend,

Be assured its all fair, the votes thus to save,

Of all such as could not attend.

Sixty-four—magic number! five dozen and four,

Long may you in history shine;

Should you fail in your efforts, the gods will deplore,

And liberty weep at your shrine.

From the Carolina Observer.

The caucus notice, which we mentioned in our last, presents some singular features. It was signed by eleven members of Congress, six of whom are Senators, who the constitution has precluded from taking any part in the election of a President, should there be no choice by the people. Thus a majority of the caucus committee is composed of Senators, who are not representatives of the people, but of the states, and who are constitutionally excluded from any participation in the choice of President, in the last resort. But there is another circumstance in this attempt at dictation, still more singular, and which portrays, in legible characters, the character and the objects of this self-styled republican meeting—it is this: that with the exception of three, all the other members who signed the caucus notice, are acting in direct opposition to the will of their constituents, either by going into caucus at all, or by going into caucus for the purpose of nominating Mr. Crawford. That we do not make this assertion at random, will be seen from what follows. The succeeding list comprises the names of

the committee and the states which they represent:

Gen. Chandler, Sen. from Maine.
Mr. N. Barber, Rep. from Connecticut.
Mr. E. Litchfield, Rep. from New-York.
Mr. Dickenson, Sen. from New Jersey.
Mr. Lowry, Sen. from Pennsylvania.
Gen. Lloyd, Sen. from Maryland.
Mr. Bassett, Rep. from Virginia.
Mr. H. G. Burton, Rep. from North-Carolina.
Mr. Forsyth, Rep. from Georgia.
Mr. J. E. Thomas, Sen. from Illinois.
Mr. Ruggles, Sen. from Ohio.

These are all friends of Mr. Crawford, and their object in calling a caucus, is to procure that gentleman's nomination: that in doing this, (with the exception of two or three) they totally disregard the wishes of their constituents, does not admit of a rational doubt.

In Maine, Mr. Adams is the favourite of the people; and of this Gen. Chandler could have no doubt, as the legislature of that state, a year ago, declared against Mr. Crawford, and at their late session recommended Mr. Adams. Connecticut, from the most authentic information, is in favor of Mr. Adams; and as a second choice would prefer Calhoun to Crawford. The recent passage of the Electoral Bill in the New-York legislature, by an almost unanimous vote, is conclusive evidence of Mr. Crawford's unpopularity in New-York. This state would probably prefer three of the other candidates before him. New-Jersey, from all accounts, is in favour of Calhoun, and Adams as a second choice: in any event, Mr. Crawford cannot obtain the vote of that state. Pennsylvania, from a appearances, will support Jackson, & as a second choice, Calhoun or Adams. Mr. Crawford's famous tirade against foreigners, will never be forgotten or forgiven by the Pennsylvanians. The Senator from Maryland goes into caucus against the express instructions of the legislature of that state, which will in no event support his nomination. Virginia we put down for Mr. Crawford; tho' the Richmond Phoenix states "it is by no means certain that Mr. Clay will not receive the votes of that state." North-Carolina, in order that we may go upon safe ground, we put down as doubtful though our opinion is, that a large majority of the people of this State are opposed to Mr. Crawford, and prefer at least two other candidates before him. Georgia we give to Mr. Crawford; but even there his friends dare not trust his success to the people. The Senator from Illinois is the same man whom Mr. Crawford appointed to examine the land offices in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, &c. with a salary of 1500 or 2000 dollars a year, contrary to an express article of the constitution and a law of Congress. The state which Mr. Thomas represents, even the friends of Mr. Crawford do not claim for him. As to Ohio, Mr. Crawford may as well hope to succeed in Pennsylvania, as in that state, which would at least give a preference to three of the other candidates.

If a caucus, got up in this manner, composed not only of a minority of Congress, but of the republican members, can meet with any thing but the marked disapprobation of the American people, we greatly mistake their character. A minority arrogates to itself the right to dictate, or, if you please, recommend to the majority; and if this usurped power is called in question, denounces all who do it, as anti-republicans and apostates: will this be tolerated by the people? That the majority shall govern, is the fundamental principle of our government, the very basis of our free institutions: permit this to be subverted, and all is lost. We may possess the name of liberty, but we shall have lost the substance. We ask the people to pause, then, before they give their sanction to any nomination which may be made by this petty caucus at Washington. It has all the odious features of previous caucuses, without any of their recommendations: they were composed of a majority, and in their proceedings recognized the great principle of liberty; this is made up of a minority, acting in open defiance and contempt of this principle. If other caucuses, then, with all their objections, had something to recommend them,—this has nothing.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail of Beaufort County on the 27th Aug. inst. a negro man who calls himself Joshua Lee, and that he was purchased on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, near Snow Hill by Robert Martin living in Rockingham County, North-Carolina—say that he left said Martin in Chester County, South Carolina. He is of yellow complexion, large full eyes, soft voice, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 32 years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

STEPHEN OWENS, Sheriff.

Washington, Sept. 8, 1828.—4095

RECORDER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1824.

The Congressional Caucus, appears to have produced no other effect than a general expression of disapprobation.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

We are informed and from unquestionable sources, that two persons having in their possession, a large amount of counterfeit Bank Bills principally of the Boston Banks, have recently been in this neighbourhood, where one of them succeeded in passing three hundred dollars.—The other it is pretty well ascertained has visited this town, from whence he went to Newbern, where he committed some fraudulent acts and absconded. It is conjectured he has gone for South Carolina and Georgia, and we would caution the citizens of those and other States to be on their guard.

The affairs of Greece are most probably drawing to a crisis.—Conferences have been held at St. Petersburg on the subject, and it is expected Greece will accept a Sovereign from Russia or Austria!

The Tariff bill is before Congress.

Liverpool dates of 8th January are received at New York.—The Presidents Message has caused much excitement in England and France.—In the former it is highly applauded and in the latter equally condemned.—The Holy Alliance in their un-holy views have been checked from an unexpected quarter.

The following remarks are from the Etoile a French ministerial paper.

PARIS, JAN. 3.

The English papers are full of commentaries on the Message of the President of the United States. Every one considers it according to his political views and private inclinations; but the fact is, this long declaration pleases and agrees with no one. It has not even escaped sharp censures on the part of the American papers.

Mr. Monroe, who is not a sovereign, who has himself told us that he is only the first delegate of the people, has taken in his Message the tone of a powerful monarch, whose armies and fleets are ready to go forth on the first signal. He does more; he prescribes to the potentates of Europe the conduct they are to pursue in certain circumstances, if they do not wish to incur his disgrace. Such is the prohibition which he issues against their ever thinking of any new colonization in the two Americas.

Mr. Monroe is but the temporary President of a Republic, situated on the eastern coast of North America. This Republic is bounded on the south by the possessions of the King of Spain, and on the north by those of the King of England. Its independence has only been acknowledged for forty years; by what title, then, are the two Americas to be under his immediate dependence, from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn? What clamours did he not raise to the United States, when the Emperor of Russia wished to trace the demarcation of the part of territory which he claims on the north-west coast, as discovered by his subjects! This monarch, however, did not presume to dictate laws to any of the states who have establishments on the same coast. It was reserved for Mr. Monroe to show us a dictator, armed with a right of superiority over the whole of the New World.

According to the political system he would establish, it would not be permitted to Spain to make the least effort to re-enter on the territory which for three centuries she has possessed. The King of Portugal, as the American papers have observed themselves, could not act as a Sovereign and father without exposing himself to the wrath of Mr. Monroe. England would require his previous consent if it suited her interest to make any new military or political establishment either in Canada or Nova Scotia. And yet Mr. Monroe's message contains phrases indirectly hostile to the policy and ambition of the Great Powers of Europe? But what is that power which professes so proudly maxims opposed to the rights of Sovereignty and the independence of Crowns? What is that Power which pretends to prescribe to subjects the limits of obedience? who is she, in short, who does not fear to compromise the existence of social order, by declaring in the face of Heaven that she will not recognise any difference between a Government *de facto* and a Government *de jure*.

By bringing under one point of view all the assertions and doctrines contained in this

Message, it is satisfactory to consider that it has not yet received the sanction of any of the Authorities, even of the country where it appeared; and, in short, that the opinions of Mr. Monroe are as yet merely the opinions of a private individual.

NAVAL.

A bill now before Congress proposes to enlarge the Naval establishment, to 1 Vice, 2 Rear Admirals—3 Commodores—25 Captains—23 master Commandants 149 Lieutenants—51 Sub. Lieut.—19 Masters—6 Second Masters—10 Chaplains—40 Purser—40 Surgeons—55 Surgeon's Mates—408 Master's mates and Midshipmen. Proposes to allow \$200 per month to the Vice Admiral—150 to the Rear Admiral—124 to a Commodore—to a Captain 120 and when acting as Chief of the squadron 124—to a Surgeon 100—to a Lieutenant 50, &c. The bill proposes, that when a flag officer shall be appointed to a command, or by the death of his superior officer shall succeed to the command of a fleet, to allow him double rations—that when a captain shall be so appointed, he shall be allowed double rations, and when the flag of commander in Chief—that if he succeeds to such a command by the death of his superior officer, he shall receive the same pay, but shall not wear the same pendant—that 7 per cent, of the nett profits of all prize money accruing to officers and crews acting under flag officers, shall be divided—if but 2 flag officers, superior shall receive 2 thirds, the inferior, the remaining third—if more than two, the superior shall have one half, the balance equally divided—that the captains commanding squadrons shall be deemed flag officers, in all captures made by vessels commanded by them—that the vessels of war be rated as follows—First-rate vessels mounting 100 guns and upwards—second rate mounting over 74 & less than 100—third rate frigates of the largest class—fourth rate frigates of the second size—fifth rate port ships mounting 86 and under 36 guns—sixth rate sloops mounting 18 and under 25 guns—seventh rate vessels under 18 guns. The bill proposes to establish navy yards of the first class, at Portsmouth N. H.; Charleston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia; Washington; Gosport, Virginia; and one south of the Chesapeake—navy yards of the second class, at Lakes Ontario, Champlain and Erie. *Pet. Rep.*

INCREASE OF POPULARITY.

In the caucus of 1816, Mr. Crawford had 54 votes; in the caucus of 1824, he had 62, so that in eight years of public service, he has gained the astonishing accession of eight friends. "Prodigious!!" At the same rate how many years will it require to increase his number to one hundred and thirty-one? *Nat. Journal.*

Mr. Crawford's paper of last evening claims from the people of the United States their sympathy for the Secretary of the Treasury—because, forsooth, so many are against him. We told the radicals, two years ago, that it would come to this; that the course Mr. Crawford was pursuing would leave him in such a fearful minority that he would become the object of general compassion. Our predictions are realized, and the people are already provoked, by the partisans of Mr. Crawford, in consequence of "the fearful odds" against him, "to equalize the combat"—in plain English, (because Mr. Crawford is in a minority,) to come in and add to his strength. If Mr. Crawford's claims to public support are to rest on his weakness, God knows his election might be already certain! His whole support with the people consists of only two states, and as there are no less than twenty-two states against him, it must be peculiarly incumbent on those "who profess generosity & nobleness of feeling, immediately to interpose, and equalize the combat." This idea must be founded on the Christian principle, that "to him that hath not, shall be given," and it is intended to verify the scripture saying, that "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." To be serious, the situation in which Mr. Crawford has placed himself, does not entitle him to the sympathy of the American people. He was promoted by Mr. Monroe to a seat in the cabinet. Instead of feeling grateful for this undeserved promotion—instead of devoting his whole mind and heart to the support of the administration of which he was a member, he turned aside from the straight course, and lent himself to the miserable radical faction, whose leading principles it was to oppose the whole course of Mr. Monroe's policy, to curb all the great institutions which that venerable statesman was solicitous to cherish, and finally to bring the President himself into contempt and disgrace.—It is using the mildest terms, to say, that such conduct de-

served to fail. It has failed, and will bring merited disgrace on the heads of those who have lent their aid to the promotion of this unholy purpose. *Wash. Rep.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship *Lexis*, Capt. Stoddard, arrived at a late hour last night. She left Liverpool on Sunday, the 4th ult. having been detained till that time, with others, by adverse winds. We have received an irregular file of papers, &c. to the date of her sailing.

Cotton was quoted at Liverpool, Dec. 31st, at 7 1-4 to 9 3-4 for Uplands, and 8 1-4 to 11 1-2 for N. Orleans; Ashes, 48s; Turpentine, 11 to 13s 9d; Rice 16, 6d to 20; Flaxseed, Am. for crushing, 40 to 42s. Va. Leaf Tobacco, 2 1-4 to 8 1-2.

The President's Message reached Liverpool on the 26th December by the Robert Fulton. The Liverpool papers speak in high terms of the sentiments advanced by the President.—"By one short passage in the Message, (says the Advertiser,) it sets at rest, we dare presume, whatever may have been in agitation by the continental allies in reference to the late Spanish possessions in America. There will be no attempt made it may be confidently affirmed, to interfere with the present condition of those countries, when it is known that such interference would be viewed by the United States as a just cause of war on her part with any power attempting such interference."

Another paper remarks—"The document is of unusual, and we may add of incalculable importance in a political, commercial, and moral point of view."

The packet ship *New-York*, Maxwell, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 1st of January, in fifteen days from this port—the shortest passage that ever occurred. *N. Y. pap.*

Accounts from Zante, the latter part of November, confirm the statements heretofore published, of the Greek naval action, which took place on the 4th and 5th of that month in the Gulph of Talate. The Greek fleet consisted of 36 vessels, and the Turkish of 34 ships of war, of triple their weight in artillery and number of men. The Greeks were completely successful. Another account from Corfu, of the 15th Nov. states that the Greeks had succeeded in cutting off the communications of the Pacha of Scutari, with his military depositories, Arta and Preveza. They had also taken an entire train of artillery and its escort, with an immense quantity of munitions of war. Omer Vrione had been completely beaten. On the coast of Negropont and its neighbourhood, the war is obstinately carried on, and with various success.

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 20.

All the news from the Morea agrees in stating, that the Greeks have had the entire advantage in the last campaign; in consequence of which, the Divan is seriously engaged in discussing this very important question: "Shall we hazard a new campaign, or shall we instantly treat with the Greeks." This subject has had a very interesting consideration, but the result is not yet known. *[Augsburg-Gazette.]*

Ship News.

Arrived.

Sch. Mary, Tolston,	Georgetown,
	To the Captain.
" Charles Hays, Guthrie,	N. York.
	To J. Mastin & Son.
" Economy, Davis,	Boston.
	To N. J. Oliver.
" Proxy, Cook,	N. York.
	To Do.
" Nancy, Luther,	New York.
	Burbank & Potts.

CLASSICAL SEMINARY.

THE Subscriber a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, and (for the last year) one of the Principal Teachers of the Classical and Philosophical Seminary of Charleston, (S. C.) begs leave to inform the public, that he will on Monday the 26th inst. commence to teach the GREEK, LATIN & ENGLISH Languages, together with all other branches of an Academic Education. His terms, &c. will be regulated by those of the Washington Academy. Gentlemen preparing for any of the Universities are respectfully invited to embrace this opportunity. Parents and Guardians are assured that the strictest attention will be paid to the Morals, as well as to the Literary advancement of those committed to his charge.—For further particulars, apply at Mr. Leroy's Washington. *THOMAS J. MORAN.*

January 20, 1824.—3426

40 HDS. Very Superior MOLASSES.
A supply of T^hs Island & St. Ubes SALT, SOAP & Mould CANDLES—good quality by the box,
Sadd OATS,
FOR SALE BY
R. Grist.

ALSO, a well selected Bouling CLOTH.
Feb. 27.—21431

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Special Administrator to the Estate of Letitia Gardner, dec'd.—This is, therefore, to give Notice to all indebted to said estate, that unless they come forward and settle the same without delay, suits will be instituted against them respectively. Those holding claims against the Estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of recovery by Act of Assembly.

JEREMIAH CHERRY,

Special Administrator.

Feb. 20, 1824.—21431

FARTHER NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD on Friday the 12th of March next, at the late dwelling house of Letitia Gardner, dec'd in Washington, all the perishable and moveable property of said dec'd. consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, several feather Beds, and a great variety of other Household & Kitchen furniture too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser to give bond with approved security before the property is delivered.

JEREMIAH CHERRY, S. Adm'r.

Feb. 20, 1824.—21431

PLEASANT GROVE Seminary.

THE Trustees of PLEASANT GROVE SEMINARY, have the pleasure of informing parents, and the public generally, that they have again engaged OAKES ANGLIER, Esq. to superintend, as principal, this institution; and who from his previous conduct, the Trustees have the fullest confidence in recommending him as an instructor, who for talents, erudition, fidelity, industry and good management, is surpassed but by few Teachers in the State. For health, beauty, salubrity of climate, genteel and agreeable society, Pleasant Grove stands unrivalled. This Seminary will be opened for the admission of Pupils on the fourth Monday of January, inst. when it is hoped that every friend of literature disposed to encourage this Institution will enter their children or wards as early in the session as possible, that a proper classification may be made.

Board may be obtained in the most respectable & genteel families for, from three to four dollars per month.

Terms of Tuition.

Reading, writing, &c.	\$3
English Grammar,	4
Geography, &c. with Globes	5
Latin & Greek languages	6
Mathematics, &c.	6

The TRUSTEES assure all those disposed to patronize this Seminary that every attention will be paid to the advancement, conduct, manners, and morals of the pupils—

By Order of the Trustees,

SAM. RUFFIN, Sec'y

Edgecombe, N. C. Jan. 7, 1824.—41430

Private Female Institution

OF
Farmwell Grove, Halifax County, North Carolina.

THIS School will commence March 1st. 1824, and close December 1st. following, without any vacation.

Terms as follows.

For tuition \$14 and \$20 for the Scholastic year. The first named sum, will embrace the studies of Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Parsing, together with the first branches of needle work.

The last, will embrace the higher branches, common in other female seminaries.

For board \$7 per month, each student furnishing two towels, a pair of sheets, a blanket and a coverlet, or otherwise pay the sum of \$2 50 for the term. \$50 will be required in advance, and the balance at the close of the term.

It is respectfully requested, that all who intend entering this school, would do so, at its commencement, as the number will be limited (not exceeding 25) and no deduction will be made in case of delay.

Private engagements being made with the well known, and deservedly celebrated Musician, Mr. Gonsky of Raleigh, to teach

the additional branch of instrumental Music, renders it still more desirable that all should commence together; his assurance having been given, to be punctual in his attendance the 1st of March.

For this branch (as is customary) a separate charge will be made.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE variety of means necessarily resorted to, for the improvement of the human mind, shews plainly its weakness and depravity: and that those means should have their desired effect, when properly applied, it becomes necessary that the mind should be impressed with a sense of duty.

That we should fear our Creator, and regard his commandments, must be obvious to all.—Industry and perseverance in all proper, and laudable undertakings are indispensable.

It is the wish of Mr. & Mrs. Hines to receive all the young ladies committed to their care, as their own children—to impress their minds, by precept and example, with every thing useful or becoming their station.

1st Retirement for sleep at a suitable hour, and early rising, is necessary for health of body, and vigour of mind; in these particulars, no indulgence will be shown except in case of indisposition. The face and hands to be washed, the hair combed, and all to their respective studies.

2d. No meddling with each others things—each to have a place for their books, bonnets and towels.

3d. No large student to domineer over the smaller ones—but all to behave, and conduct themselves, as sisters. No dispute to be suffered in any case. If any thing should unfortunately transpire, the Tutoress is to be informed immediately. No tattling to be suffered. No step towards courtship. All written communications coming in or going out of the house, first to be submitted to the inspection of the Tutoress, which will not only prevent or detect any important correspondence, but also afford an opportunity to correct any error, in language or principle.

4th. A decent attention to bed rooms—no abuse of beds or of bed clothes, or any thing pertaining to the house. A becoming attention to decency of person and apparel at all times.

5th. Proper behaviour at table—no whispering, laughing, or impolite gestures—no kind of sport or makegame of any person.

6th. A respectful observance of the Sabbath—reading the scriptures with other useful books of a moral and religious nature—proper decorum in all religious worship, either family prayer or public preaching.

7th. Respect to the Tutoress to be shown by all. In case of violation of any of the above rules—suitable admonitions and reproofs will be tried: if these fail, correction in some way will be resorted to, and in case of incorrigible obstinacy in large students—expulsion from the school—better one suffer, than many, by their pernicious example.

C. H. HINES.

Washington, Dec. 26, 1823.—1m 423

30\$ reward.



RUNAWAY from the subscribers on the night of the 8th inst. Negro men
Jacob & Jerry,
each about five feet 9 or 10 inches in height.

JERRY had a broad face sullen and down look and had on when he went off a white homespun Jacket and pantaloons.

JACOB generally wears a large beard and uncommon large whiskers has a bold and pleasant look and had on when he deserted, a suit of white negro cottons—it is probable he will dispose of his beard and whiskers to disguise himself—Jacob formerly belonged to the Estate of Miles Blount, dec'd. and having extensive relations and acquaintances in the vicinity of Washington, is likely with Jerry, lurking in that neighbourhood. The above Reward will be given for their apprehension and confinement in Beaufort County Jail, so that we get them, or Forty Dollars if delivered to us in Pitt County—and a proportionate sum for either.

Captains of vessels and all other persons are forwarned employing or harbouring them under the penalty of the law.

SIMON NOBLES,

SHEM TISON.

Greenville, Jan. 23, 1824. 31427

FOR SALE,

A first rate Blacksmith.
Apply to THE PRINTER at 406.

POETRY.

From the New-York Observer
TO MISS HANNAH MORE.

By the Rev. John Newton, written in her Album, (at Cowslip Green, her residence,) when asked to insert his name, previous to seeing her, as was the custom.

Why should you wish a name like mine
Within your book to stand,
With those who shone and those who shine
As worthies of our land?
What will the future age have gained,
When my poor name is seen,
From knowing I was entertained
By you at Cowslip Green?
Rather let me record a name
That shall adorn your page,
Which, like the sun, is still the same
And shines from age to age:
J. N. who found me when I stray'd
In Africa's dreary wild,
For my soul a ransom paid
And made his foe a child.
He taught my wild blasphemous tongue
To aim at prayer and praise,
To make his grace my theme and song,
And guided all my ways.
A pattern now of mercy's power,
Where'er I stand is seen,
Such as I think was ne'er before
Beheld at Cowslip Green.

THE RIFORT COURTEOUS.

Two neighbor lawyers, clever fellows,
One lack'd a book, and one a bellows.
Their names perhaps you'd like to know:
Elias one—the other Joe.
Joe sent a message to Elias,
For *Espinasse's Not Prius*:
This answer back Elias sent,
His office books he never lent;
But Joe might call if that would do,
And in his office read it through.
It chanced Elias on the morrow,
To Joe his bellows sent to borrow.
My bellows, tell my worthy friend,
Says Joe is what I never lend;
But he may call, if he's inclined to,
And blow all day, if he's a mind to.

ANECDOTES.

A beadle of a Paris church returning home lately after church in full dress, and with halbert in his hand, excited the anger of a dog, which ran after him and bit his leg. The pious sacristan, considering that his halberde was given him for the defence of the church, and feeling one of its pillars attacked, with one blow of his terrible weapon stretched the profane beast dead at his feet. The owner of the dog, raised a hue and cry, and the beadle was dragged before the *Commissaire*. "He has killed my dog and he must pay me." "Why did he bite me then?" exclaimed the Suisse. "But why did not you only strike him with the queue of your halberde?" said the master of the dog. "*Ce la bonheur*," rejoined the Suisse; "and why did not he only bite me with his tail?" The *Commissaire*, the master of the dog himself, and the grave beadle, and all the witnesses, burst out into a laughter, and a few *litres* of wine to the memory of the heretical assailant of the church settled the affair.

A SCOTCH BARBER.

On Friday afternoon, at four o'clock, an instance of very sudden death occurred, in Calton. While Mr. John Falconer, hair-dresser, Kirk-street, was in the act of shaving a man, he staggered, and just was falling when he was placed in a chair, and expired in five minutes. He will long be remembered by hundreds, who were his customers. His shop was the arena of all local discussion; it was, in fact, denominated the Calton coffee room, and was the resort of all the borough politicians. His father and he have been in the trade for upwards of half a century. His father was the first who reduced the price of shaving to a half-penny; and when his brethren in the town wished him to raise it, old Strap replied, "Charge a penny!—Jock and me are just considering about lowering it to a farthing." He would never take more than a half-penny, though it was offered him; and being very skilful, and of a frank, jocular turn, he had a large share of public favour, and was enabled, even at this low rate, to gather money, and build houses. About sixteen years ago he died, and his son carried on the business; but he often said others wrought for need, but he did it for pleasure, or recreation, and never so happy as when he was improving the countenances of the lieges. He was generally allowed to be at the top of his profession; and there are some old men who he and his father have shaved for 50 years, and whose boast it was that they were never touched. One very old customer regularly came, for many a year to his shop, every Saturday night, from the western extremity of the town. His shop was furnished with two dozen of antique chairs, as many pictures, and a musical clock; and for a long time, he had a good library of books, but they, at length, nearly wholly disappeared, and he took up to his house the few that remained, as his own

share. At two different times, when trade was dull, he gave his tenants a jubilee on the term day, and presented their discharges without receiving a farthing.—He has left behind him property worth between two and three thousand pounds.

Glasgow Chronicle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New-York American.

Whoever makes trial of matrimony, and experiences in a wife as I have, the value of plain good sense, warm affections, and a practical knowledge of business, will agree with me in advising young men to keep clear of flirting unripe girls of sixteen. However their beauty vivacity and youth may charm the senses, it is all a delusion, and the end is always miserable enough. The rose of the cheek soon fades away, and is gone like the early dew; gay and lively spirits, with the enchanting graces of figure and movement, sink under the touch of disease, and are lost entirely in a few fleeting years. Mark this, my fair countrywomen, and be studious to lay in such a stock of useful knowledge, such stores of good nature, as will bind the hearts of your husbands to you, as "with hook of steel," when those attractions have flown which at first may have influenced them too much.

Ah, me! these women, so like unto Angels, so full of allurements, so—but "Who hath not felt how feebly words essay, To fix one spark of beauty's heavenly ray!"

What I was going to say is, women are very dangerous creatures; and I advise all young men, since it is natural and proper to love, and consequently, natural and proper to marry, to be very careful whom and what they are enamoured with. The time will come—I am not going to say since the hey-day in my blood is over, that matrimony is the sepulchre of love, for I know quite the contrary; but the time will come in every man's life, when the heart, "and the understanding also," will call for more substantial enjoyment than can be found in faded beauty, and the stale, and worn out arts of fashionable pleasing. I can find no objection to the just admiration of the beauties of "the human face divine;" and indeed, I should avoid the man, as a dangerous companion, who can look upon beauty without emotion, especially when the qualities of the heart and mind, are also worthy of admiration. But a beautiful face, and a weak head; a brilliant appearance, and a depraved heart, those may love who can; my taste lies another way.

Very few young ladies trouble themselves with reflection; and a still smaller number make any use of opportunity for improving their minds substantially, before they number eighteen or twenty years. Juvenile employments and pleasures—cards, dress, and dancing, together with making love, "and all that sort of thing," consume one third of the short life, before sober sense has time to rouse herself, and urge her momentous claims; and consequently it is very rare that a girl is marriageable before she is twenty-two or twenty-three years old. That preparation for the active duties of life; the forming of such habits and tastes as will render a wife and a mother respectable and happy, do not enter into the thoughts of gay and trifling girls. It is therefore utter nonsense for them to marry while the mind is yet in its infancy, ignorant even of what is necessary to personal health, and still more a stranger to the trials and hazards of the nursery, and which must be met with the patience, tenderness, & the skill of mature years.

Of what worth is the love of a little girl? Can a man of sense and reflection please himself with the thought that he is preferred and admired, no one knows why? Really the converse and the love of a plain sensible woman, independent of the advantages which mature years in companionship are likely to secure, is worth more in one moment, than "a whole eternity" of puerile fondness. I am not combating the sentiment that early marriages best promote happiness, for I believe in it. The question to be settled is, at what period should men and women be esteemed old. Surely women are young at twenty, and men at twenty-two to twenty-five. I cannot answer for other parents, but the young man who persuades my daughter out of my arms before she is eighteen or twenty, must be a very pleasing, kind, good-hearted fellow. If there is any thing pure and holy in human affections, it can be found in the love that warms the heart of a father & a daughter; and when it is broken up and placed upon other objects, let reason yield to the demand with due consideration, and nature bellow the event with her warmest holiest tears.

ALEXANDRIA, (D. C.) JAN. 30.

A monster is to be seen at the Alexan-

dria museum. It was found yesterday, in a public stable; and it is evidently what the advertisement asserts it to be, *half human and half horse*! It has the human head almost perfect, with only one exceedingly large eye in the middle of the forehead, with two marks where eyes should properly be. Most of the joints appear like those of a human being.—There are many other indications of what we state, which we conceive unnecessary to particularize—nor does our time well admit of doing so.

We had ocular demonstration last evening, of what we have mentioned of this wonderful prodigy; and as it will only be kept in its present natural state until to-morrow evening, in order to preserve it for the Museum; those of our citizens who are in the least doubtful of what we state, can satisfy themselves. *Herald.*

The following curious report, said to have been drawn up by a late learned judge, is taken from a periodical publication of New York.

GUN'S CASE.

Gun was indicted at the sessions as a common disturber of the peace. Upon trial it appeared that Gun was a *flashy fellow*, all *fire and tow*, and when a little primed, was sometimes very noisy. That one day at Smith's, (the prosecutor's,) refusing to pay the shot, and smith insisting upon it, he kicked him, and *went off*. On the other hand, it was said that Gun was, in the main, a quiet, inoffensive creature, who never did any harm except when set on by others; that Smith might blame himself, as he had overcharged him, and as some of the witnesses said, had even attempted to rifle him. The jury, however, found him *guilty of an assault*—but, on motion of counsellor Blunderbuss, in arrest of judgment, Gun was discharged.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the National Egis.

CLOVER.

MR. ROGERS.—Having leisure, I feel disposed to make a few remarks, on the culture and management of Clover; which if you think worthy, you will please to lay before the public, by an insertion in your paper.

I am induced to make the following remarks, by a practice which prevails with many farmers of my acquaintance; that of not sowing Clover-feed, when feeding down tillage land to grass. This practice, I hold, to be at variance with the farmer's best interest. They say, Clover is a poor kind of hay, and besides, there is enough, already, in my land to prevent the growth of any thing else, the first season, at least;—but does it thence follow, that it is best not to sow? I think otherwise, I admit, that it may sometimes be the case, when land is very rich, whether fowed or not. But it is well known to all who have paid due attention to the subject, that Clover which is not sown or which may spring up spontaneously, will not remain in the land, or continue to vegetate, more than half as long as that which is sown, and that it is not generally so luxuriant and productive. And I believe most farmers will admit that the root must bear a just proportion to the branch, thence the greater the root the greater the advantage to the soil, when decayed or pulverized. It is truth that land tended with Clover and Timothy, or Foxtail, at the same time, will produce about as much Timothy, after the Clover fails, as it would in the same number of years, if seeded with Timothy only at first. Clover-roots, greatly tend to enrich and pulverize the soil, while those of Timothy bind and impoverish it. To ascertain the truth of this statement, let a farmer take two pieces of land, equal in size and cultivation, and, and appropriate one to Clover, and the other to Timothy, the term of three years, then let each be succeeded by a Corn crop, with equal management, and the produce of each piece, will furnish a criterion, by which the strength and quality of soil, will be readily determined. I do not pretend that Clover is equal with Timothy for hay, but I believe it to be much better for feed in summer, and that when sowed with, or about the time of sowing spring grain which I hold to be the best time for sowing both, the clover will produce feed, after the heaviest of the grain, the same season, sufficient to pay for the seed, while the Timothy will produce little or none.

I am far from admitting that Clover is not valuable for hay; much, however depends on the time of cutting, and the manner of curing it.

If it be permitted to stand, or rather remain in the field until it is beaten down, and the leaves are gone three fourths of the length of the stalk, it is of little value, compared with what it might be, by different management.

The best method to prevent its growing too rank, is to sow it thick; many suffer

great loss for the want of proper seeding; by endeavouring to save the price of a pound of seed, they lose Dollars in the worth of the first crop, and in short, are emphatically, 'penny wise, and pound foolish,' in the outset.

If Clover be permitted to stand until it becomes large, it ought not to be dried till the leaves crumble off, but carried in quite green, and cured with salt.

I am, however, of opinion the better way is, to cut it two or three times during the season, before the winds and rains beat it down; it may then be dried sufficient to save itself, and makes excellent hay.

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

RELIGIOUS.

SABBATH MORNING REFLECTIONS.

"The Lord is risen indeed. This is his day, when we are called to meet in this house, and (we in this branch of his family) to rejoice at his table. I meant to write yesterday, but could not, I trust it is not unsuitable to the design and privilege of this day to give you a morning salutation in his name; and to say, Come magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together, If I am not mistaken, I have met you this morning already. Were you not at Gethsemane; have you not been at Golgotha? Did I not see you at the tomb? This is our usual circuit, yours and mine, on these mornings, indeed every morning; for what other places are worth visiting; what other objects are worth seeing? O their wonderful love! this blood of sovereign efficacy! the infallible antidote which kills sin, cures the sinner, gives sight to the blind, and life to the dead. How often have I known it turn sorrow into joy."

From Irving's Sermons.

THE MORALIST AND CHRISTIAN.

"So that, after all, it comes to this, that we do our best;—but then it is with evangelical instruments that we do our best. We do our best after taking to ourselves the whole armour of God: the moralist doth his best without that armour. The saint, possessing himself of all knowledge and hope and grace which the gospel reveals, does his best; the moralist, neglecting these, and leaning to nature alone, does his best. The one honours God throughout the other hours of nature throughout; the one is a disciple of Christ, the other a disciple of reason alone; the one may therefore look for favour at God's hand whom he hath in nothing undervalued, the other may look for disfavour from God, whose instructions he hath set aside; the one may look for success, being guided by the higher wisdom, and moved along by the stronger affections of the Gospel; the other has no success to expect save from the urgency of endeavours and the strenuousness of resolutions. The moralist is like a ship spreading her canvass without wind to fill it; the Christian spreads the same canvass, and has all the moving power which the Gospel can give. Moreover, the moralist bows himself to a task; the Christian cheers himself to an office of love: the one as he advances becomes high-minded, as he fails, becomes heart-broken; the other as he advances becomes thankful and glad, as he fails becomes humble and watchful, but not heart-broken: the one knows of no acquittal for his daily, hourly, offences; the other knows of a Redeemer: the one, when nature sinks beneath the effort, knows not of any fresh supply; the other in the midst of his weakness knows of grace that is sufficient for him, and of strength that is perfected in weakness."

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator to the Estate of John Slade, dec'd. give notice to all persons having demands against the Estate of the said John Slade, to present them for payment within the time required by an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning proving of Wills and granting Letters of Administration and to prevent frauds in the management of Intestates Estates," otherwise they will be barred of recovery by the operation of the said act.

JESSE WHITLEY, Adm'r.

Feb. 18th, 1824.

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PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, FEBRUARY TERM, 1824.

John Ketterell et al, vs Noah Ketterell. ORDERED That publication be made in the American Recorder for three months, that Noah Ketterell appear at May Court next, to reply and plead to said action, or judgment will be taken by default against him. ATTEST, Geo. Evans, Clk.